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PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY RELIEF FAMILIES  
IN A SELECTED ROOMING HOUSE AREA IN SALT LAKE CITY  
JULY 1933 TO JULY 1934

by

D. Ivo Barnes

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Utah State Agricultural College

1943

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Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Major Professor

\_\_\_\_\_  
For English Department

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dean of the School

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman of Committee on Graduate  
work

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David Ivo Eames.



## FOREWORD

Radical activities growing out of the second depression of World War I were most prominent in Salt Lake City, Utah between 1932-35. They declined with the organization of the Self-Help Cooperative Board by the Legislature in the spring of 1935, and with the development of the Social Security programs at about the same time.

This is a study of 125 families who were on the Salt Lake County relief rolls August 23, 1934. At that time, there was considerable agitation among relief clients. Riots were not uncommon. In some instances it was necessary for a bodyguard to accompany the women case workers to clients' homes. "Gunny sack parades" were started. A group of relief clients entered a store, each man and woman carried a burlap sack and took articles of food or clothing he or she wanted without paying for them. On numerous occasions it was necessary for relief administrators and case workers to ask for police protection.

The disturbances arose in several relief districts in the city. This study deals exclusively with the section out of which came the most violent trouble, and is an effort to determine how these families lived, what they contributed to community life and what contributions the community made to them.

With groups, as with individuals, specific "outbursts" are usually symptoms of more deep seated maladjustments which must be reached if the handling methods rise above mere suppressions. A community may pride itself on the

size of its library, the extent of its expenditures for art objects, the varied contents of its museums, the extensiveness of its parks, etc.; but a man who has no literary interests may never enter a library, and one who works seven days a week may have no time to rest in parks or extend his knowledge in museums.

The families included in this study will be referred to as the rooming-house group. Not all of the 125 families could be called rooming-house people as 3 families owned their own homes. However, the term "rooming-house group" seems to best describe the majority of families.

PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY RELIEF FAMILIES  
IN A SELECTED ROOMING HOUSE AREA IN SALT LAKE CITY  
JULY 1933 TO JULY 1934

CHAPTER I

Statement of Problem

A series of happenings in Salt Lake City during the early years of the recent depression strongly indicate that certain relief clients were, at that time, more or less chronic trouble makers.<sup>1</sup> They frequently threatened and sometimes inflicted bodily harm on social case workers; they incited riots, held protest meetings and wrote protest letters to state and national officials.

A check-up on the addresses of these clients showed that the majority lived in the same or near-by areas.

Why did these clients act as they did, while other relief clients conformed more nearly to acceptable social standards? Was the community at fault? What did these particular relief clients do with the excessive amount of spare time that unemployment forced on them? Did they use the public library, public parks, playgrounds, free health clinics, churches, schools, and other institutions?

- 
1. The writer first became acquainted with this problem when working as a student trainee and, later, as a social case worker in the Salt Lake County Emergency Relief Administration during the summer of 1934. During this period the County Welfare Department and the Family Service Society were, on more than one occasion, overrun with mobs. During such outbursts bricks, were thrown, windows smashed, and heads bruised.

Area Studied. Supervisors in the Salt Lake County Emergency Relief Administration were asked to name the district which was giving the most trouble in the administration of relief. They were asked to consider, especially, the radical tendencies which were cropping up among their clientele. Without any exception, the supervisors named district one as the most active hot bed of dissatisfaction.

The Salt Lake County Emergency Relief Administration District One is composed of the north part of Salt Lake City. The district's exact boundaries are on the south, Third South Street of Salt Lake City; on the east, north and west, the Salt Lake County boundary lines.

Each case worker in district one was asked to designate the area from which the most complaints came. They were also unanimous in stating that this area was on the fringe directly west of the business district of Salt Lake City.

At this time, the Visiting Nurse Association had six trained nurses employed in the city. Part of their time was used in operating the Salt Lake City Well-Baby Clinic, which gave service to about forty-five babies a week. The regulations required that parents of the babies treated be on relief in order to receive this service. According to the head nurse, ninety per cent of all babies helped came from the west side of the city.

Interviews with members of the Police Department also brought out the information that this area was causing them considerable concern, because of the radicalism and the number of crimes committed there. Juvenile delinquency was also found to be high.

In the light of this preliminary information, the following section was selected for the survey: The area bounded on the east by West Temple Street, on the south by Third South Street, on the west by Second West Street, and on the north by Eighth North Street. This comprised part of the Salt Lake County Emergency Relief Administration District One.

Group Studied. A list of all the families on relief in the area selected was obtained from the Emergency Relief Administration. The list contained a total of 142 names of heads of families who were on relief on August 23, 1934. Five of these families were called on from three to eight times but could not be contacted. Six families had moved out of the district, five refused to cooperate and one single man joined a CCC Camp. The remaining 125 families were included in the survey.

#### Methods Used in Study

- A. The material on participation of the family members in social institutions was obtained through personal visits by field workers to the homes of 125 families. A separate schedule (see appendix) was filled out for each family.
- B. The material on health of the cooperating families was obtained from examinations of family members by a practicing physician. Due to the cost of the physical examinations, only one-fifth of the cooperating families were examined by the physician. Every fifth family listed alphabetically was visited by the physician who made a physical examination of

each member of the family.

- C. The material on scholastic ratings of the school children belonging to families included in the study was obtained from public school records. Information was secured on each child in the group who had attended a public school in the area for at least one year.

Sex, Race, Age and Nationality

The 125 families interviewed contained a total of 383 persons, or an average of 3.05 persons to the family. This size of family is 26 per cent smaller than the average for the United States.<sup>1</sup> Males, numbering 173, constituted 45 per cent of the group, while 210, or 55 per cent, were females.

Most of the group (377) were white. Only 6 persons, or 1 per cent plus, were classed as other than white. The native born amounted to 353 persons, or 92 per cent of the total, leaving only 8 per cent foreign born. All of those persons born on foreign soil were 25 years of age or over. This would seem to indicate that cultural conflict was not a major problem with this group.

---

1. The 1930 census gives average size of family as 4.1 in the United States.

Table 1. Sex, color, and nationality distribution of sample families according to age groupings, rooming-house area, Salt Lake City, 1934

Age Groups	Sex		Color			Nationality	
	M.	F.	White	Negro	Other	Native	Foreign Born
0 - 4	22	35	57			57	
5 - 14	36	30	66			66	
15 - 24	34	49	82		1	83	
25 - 34	32	21	52		1	50	3
35 - 44	15	28	41		2	34	9
45 - 54	18	17	34		1	29	6
55 - 64	9	18	27			21	6
65 - Over	6	12	17		1	13	5
Total	173	210	377		6	354	29

In the age groupings, the largest number of males (36) came in the group from 5 to 14 years of age. The largest number of females (49) came in the age group of 15 to 24 years.

The proportion of children under five years of age in this group is high, compared with the average population and with other relief groups. (Table 2.) The principal reason for this lies in the relatively large proportion of the women in the group who were in the early child bearing period of life. Nearly half (48.2 per cent) of the women over 15 were under 35.

Table 2. Number and percentage of designated groups which fall in the age group 0 to 5 years

Groups	Total Number in Group	Under Five Years of Age	
		Number	Per Cent
United States <sup>1</sup>	122,775,046	11,444,390	9.3
Ogden Relief Group <sup>2</sup>	674	73	10.7
Utah <sup>3</sup>	550,311	60,547	11.0
Logan Relief Group <sup>4</sup>	464	61	13.2
Group Studied	383	57	14.9

Note: 1. 1930 Census of the United States, p. 9. 2. Lilly-white, Leah Plowman. Children of the Depression p. 75. 3. Utah Farmer, June 10, 1941. 1940 Census of the United States. 4. Fredrickson, Carmen D. A Study of Family Conditions among FERA People in Logan, Utah, 1934.

This investigation bears out other studies reported by Folsom,<sup>1</sup> which have shown that women outlive men. In the age group of 55 to 64 years, there were twice as many females as males. In the next group, the same thing was true, with 6 males and 12 females being 65 years of age or over.

#### Marital Status

Out of the total of 383 persons comprising the 125 families, 272, or 71 per cent, were 15 years of age or over. Out of this age group, 156 persons, or 58 per cent, were married; 52 (19 per cent) were single; and 17 (6 per cent) were widowed.

---

1. Folsom, Joseph K. The Family. p. 217.



Table 3. Marital status of members of sample families in age groupings, rooming-house area, Salt Lake City, 1934

Age	Married		Single		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
15-16	0	0	17	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
17-18	4	22	13	72	1	6	0	0	0	0
19-20	6	37	9	57	1	6	0	0	0	0
21-24	28	87	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-34	40	75	4	8	4	8	3	5	2	4
35-44	31	65	1	2	4	8	4	8	8	17
45-54	26	63	0	0	5	12	2	5	8	20
55-64	16	55	4	14	1	3	0	0	8	28
65-Over	5	28	0	0	1	5	0	0	12	67
Total	156	58	52	19	17	6.25	9	3	38	14

The broken home group, those divorced, separated or widowed, made up 23 per cent, or 64 persons, out of the total. Twenty-eight per cent of the total group, over 21 years of age, were divorced, separated or widowed.

One and twenty-two hundredths per cent of all persons, over 15 years of age, were divorced in the United States in 1930. The group studied has five times as many.<sup>1</sup>

1. Fifteenth Census of United States Population Vol. III Part 1, p. 11.

## CHAPTER II

### Health

Health studies provide ample evidence that people of low incomes are without adequate medical or hospital service. The health of people varies with locality, with health education, with natural resistance, etc., as well as with the adequacy of medical facilities. Income is an important health factor in modern life because medicine is a private profession, and those who cannot pay must do without, or accept charitable assistance. The Rosenwall majority report indicates that one-third of the nation receives good medical service, one-third poor medical service, and one-third either wretched service or none at all.<sup>1</sup> The group under observation in the study obviously belongs in the last of these three categories. Information will be presented concerning posture, nutrition, teeth, throat, and heart condition.

### Posture

Posture is generally recognized to be intricately connected with the personality. It is one of the first phases or units of personality which is observed. First impressions frequently endure. Correct posture is a background for a commanding type of personality.

Lewis,<sup>2</sup> Krusen,<sup>3</sup> Williams,<sup>4</sup> and Bogardus<sup>5</sup> have written on the importance of posture in evaluating personalities.

- 
1. Davis, Michael M. Paying Your Sickness Bills. p. 26.
  2. Lewis, Gladys. A New Approach to Posture Training.
  3. Krusen, Frank H. Willie, Pull Your Stomach In.
  4. Williams, J. F. Healthful Living. p. 138.
  5. Bogardus, Emory S. Leaders and Leadership. p. 209.

H. S. Mustard summarizes the idea as follows:

"The individual who has acquired the ability to stand tall, looks alert and aggressive, tends to make friends more easily and increases his opportunity for leadership. His physical and emotional well being is usually far superior to that of one who follows the line of least resistance by allowing himself to slump continually.

"The body speaks all the time and tells many things by the positions it takes in standing."

He further relates posture to mental well being:

"Mental state and posture seem to interact one on the other; the individual who feels fine, who still regards the world as conquerable, who looks alertly towards whatever problems may come up--he is quite likely to reflect this mental alertness and poise in his posture. But if life has pretty well licked him and if he has accepted this fact, correspondingly will he reflect it in his posture."<sup>1</sup>

Poor posture consists of forward head, flat chest, round shoulders, hollow back, protruding abdomen, uneven hips and shoulders and deviations of the spine.<sup>2</sup> These defects may be caused by one or more of the following causes: Malnutrition, fatigue, weak musculature, poor physical condition, structural malformation, defective vision, defective hearing, underweight, overweight, ill fitting shoes, wrongly constructed school furniture or poor lighting.<sup>3</sup>

Proper posture not only enables us to look well and move gracefully, but also conserves the reservoirs of energy that seep away unconsciously through common postural defects.

- 
1. Mustard, Harry S. An Introduction to Public Health.
  2. Weinstein, George. Keeping Posture Conscious.
  3. Editorial, Hygeia, January 1936

Table 4. Posture ratings of fathers, mothers, young people, and children, by a practicing physician; rooming-house area, Salt Lake City.

Group	Total Group	Round Shoulders		Curvature of the Spine		Flat Feet	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Fathers	17	4	24	0	0	6	35
Mothers	25	10	40	1	4	7	28
Young People 15 or Over	7	1	14	0	0	3	43
Children 1 to 14	36	15	42	0	0	6	17
Total Group	85	30	35	1	.011	22	25.9

Round shoulders are found excessively among children and mothers in the group examined. Relief groups examined in Ogden<sup>1</sup> and Logan<sup>2</sup> showed fathers as having a higher per cent of round shoulders than mothers or children.

Brown<sup>3</sup> found in a survey including 800 children located in six selected communities in Utah, that the per cent of round shoulders varied from 8.3 to 14.3 per cent among children from 6 to 12 years of age. This defect was four times more prevalent in the rooming-house group of comparable age.<sup>4</sup>

Mustard<sup>5</sup> does not think that poor carriage has any effect upon longevity or resistance to disease; he does

1. Lillywhite, Leah Flowman. Children of the Depression. p. 172.
2. Fredrickson, Carmen D. A Study of Family Conditions Among FEERA Families in Logan, Utah. p. 88.
3. Brown, Almeda Perry. Food Habits of Rural School Children in Relation to their Physical Well Being.
4. Ibid.
5. Mustard. op. cit. p. 162.

think, however, that it has some bearing upon mental and physical alertness, upon efficiency, and upon morale.

Krusen<sup>1</sup> gives rules to follow in attaining and maintaining good posture: (1) walk with your feet pointed straight ahead, (2) roll your hips under, (3) raise your chest up, (4) stretch back of head to ceiling, (5) walk, stand, sit, as tall as possible.

### Curvature of the Spine

The group under study rates especially well in freedom from curvature of the spine, with only one person having this serious defect. Brown<sup>2</sup> found one-fifth (20.1 per cent) of the children in a Utah study with curvature of the spine. Lillywhite<sup>3</sup> found 3.6 per cent of the Ogden FERA fathers, 1.4 per cent of the mothers, 3.8 per cent of the children between the ages of 6 and 15 years, and 1.8 per cent of the children under 6 years of age with it. Three and eight-tenths per cent of the Logan FERA fathers, none of the mothers, and 6.3 per cent of the children over 15 years of age were found by Fredrickson<sup>4</sup> to have curvature of the spine.

Of the drafted men<sup>5</sup> in World War I in the United States, over half of one per cent had curvature of the spine. Eighty-two per cent of the men with this defect were given an unqualified rejection.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Krusen. op.cit. pp. 970-972

2. Brown. op.cit. p. 37

3. Lillywhite. op.cit. p. 177

4. Fredrickson. op.cit. p. 88.

5. Love, A. G. and Davenport, C. B. Defects Found in Drafted Men. p. 80.

6. Ibid. p. 199

### Flat Feet

Flat feet are found to be excessive in the group examined. The fathers, 35 per cent having flat feet, are in an unfavorable position when compared with 26.9 per cent with flat feet among the Logan FERA fathers,<sup>1</sup> only 1.8 per cent among the Ogden FERA fathers,<sup>2</sup> and 15 per cent among drafted men in World War I.<sup>3</sup>

Two per cent of these men examined for military service were rejected. Love thinks that "foot defects are by far the most important of all defects found in the population of military age."<sup>4</sup> If this defect is so important from a military standpoint, then certainly the fathers in the group examined, with a ratio higher than one in three, will continue to be handicapped in this present day competitive struggle for survival.

### Nutrition

There is a decided and widespread lag between the advanced body of nutritional knowledge assembled by the research worker and the desirable action of putting this knowledge into practice by the people who need to apply it.

Epstein<sup>5</sup> says that: "Malnutrition effects from one-third to one-half of our population." The physician making the examination for my study, rated 47 per cent of the children fair or poor on a nutritional basis. This is a better

- 
1. Fredrickson. op.cit. p. 88.
  2. Lillywhite. op.cit. p. 177.
  3. Love and Davenport. op.cit. p. 75.
  4. Ibid.
  5. Epstein, Leslie. One-Third Ill Fed.

showing than Epstein's<sup>1</sup> finding in London where 87 per cent of the school children show signs of rickets, and this as late as 1921.

Table 5. Nutritional rating of fathers, mothers, young people, and children, rooming-house area, Salt Lake City.

Family Members	Total Number	Nutritional Rating					
		Good		Fair		Poor	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Fathers	17	16	94			1	6
Mothers	25	19	76	5	20	1	4
Young People 15 and Over	7	6	86	1	14	0	0
Children	36	19	53	15	42	2	5
Total Group	85	60	70	21	25	4	5

In Australia, 17.9 per cent of some 3000 children of inland areas, and 21.7 per cent of pre-school children in Melbourne, showed malnutrition due largely to lack of dairy products, fruit and vegetables.

At the time these figures were established, the Australian government was trying to find an export trade for their supposed surplus of dairy products, fruit and vegetables.<sup>2</sup>

Nutritionists for some time have called certain foods, such as milk, milk products, eggs, vegetables both raw and

1. Ibid.

2. Editorial, Millions Ill-fed yet Plentiful Food Possible. Science Newsletter.

cooked, and fresh fruits, the protective foods. They support their theories by experiments such as the one conducted by Sir Robert McCarrison<sup>1</sup> who conducted a very interesting experiment in India with rats. One thousand stock albino rats were put on a well balanced diet which included the "protective foods". The rats were exposed to sunshine, the cages were sterilized with a creosol solution, and were well bedded with clean, dry straw. Over a two year period the rats multiplied rapidly and were free from disease.

Another group of rats was kept under the same ideal sanitary conditions, except that they were fed a diet used by a poor, sickly portion of the population in India. A post-mortem examination was made on 2243 rats fed on this unbalanced diet. Many diseases were encountered including the following: pneumonia, sinusitis, adenoid growths, gastric ulcer, gastric cancer, loss of hair and a large percentage of decayed teeth. Dr. Heiser has this to say about the experiment:

"McCarrison demonstrated that no disease whatever appeared among rats correctly fed, and that apparently many of the usual diseases that are encountered in a doctors office or hospital clinic could be induced in healthy rats by improper feeding."<sup>2</sup>

Recently, Boyd, Drain, and Stearns<sup>3</sup> reported a hospital controlled balance study on a small group of children from

- 
1. Heiser, V. G. Influence of Nutrition on Diseases of Middle and Old Age.
  2. Ibid.
  3. Boyd, William C. Proceedings, Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine. 1937



3 to 6 years of age. The study covered 7 months. The individuals were fed in succession four diets. The principal difference in these four diets was the amount of vitamin D fed. The children had active caries of the dentine. The criterion was activity of caries. In the final period, vitamin D content was increased to 600 U.S.P units per day in the form of Cod Liver Oil. East<sup>1</sup> in discussing the results of this experiment states: "The caries was finally adjudged arrested and this was confirmed by subsequent examinations... A well-rounded diet, when actually consumed by normal children, will arrest established caries."<sup>2</sup>

The economic importance of proper nutrition can partly be understood when we consider Dr. Sloman's statement that "If caries could be eliminated, the American public would save about \$400,000,000 per year."<sup>3</sup>

Childrens' heights and weights often vary directly with the incomes of their families. "In 1932, unemployed families had a 48 per cent higher sickness rate than completely employed families, and depression poor "had 73 per cent more illness than people with a 'comfortable' income."<sup>4</sup>

The problem of malnutrition is well summed up by Nourse as follows:

"It is becoming increasingly apparent to industrialists that they do not escape the cost of unsatisfactory living just because the care of bodies of both

- 
1. East, Bion R. Nutrition and Dental Caries.
  2. Ibid.
  3. Sloman, Dr. Ernest. Report, N.P.A. Works Project #378. Washington.
  4. Epstein, Leslie. One-Third Ill Fed.

adults and children is a private domestic matter and the employer in the main does not accept responsibility beyond meeting an agreed payroll at stipulated rates. The cost of bad nutrition comes back on employers as a class directly in the form of weak bodies, sluggish minds, or irascible dispositions. It comes back indirectly in the heavier tax bill for public hospitals, relief disbursements, crime prevention, or punishment, and the like."<sup>1</sup>

### Teeth

For many years, it has been tacitly assumed that physicians and clinics would treat patients, particularly those in danger of serious complications or death, regardless of their ability to pay. Dental service has not been considered necessary to save life, and it has not been assumed that the dental profession would provide free service for the poor, or would graduate their scale of fees in accordance with the ability of the patient to pay. The public seems to buy dental care more or less as it buys luxuries.

Collins<sup>2</sup> found in a survey of 8758 white families in 18 different states, that those families with an annual income of over \$5000 received nearly five times as much dental services as those families with an annual income of under \$1200.

The condition of teeth of those who live in rooming houses in Utah's capital city are certainly not very favorable, although in some respects they are better than among other disadvantaged groups.

- 
1. Neurse, E. G. The Economic Problem of Nutrition.
  2. Collins, S. D. Frequency of Dental Service Among 9,000 Families.

Table 6. Types of teeth defects of fathers, mothers, young people, and of total group as determined by a practicing physician, rooming-house area, Salt Lake City, July 1934.

Condition of Teeth	Family Members									
	Fathers		Mothers		Young People		Children		Total Group	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Have Caries	10	59	11	44	3	43	13	36	37	43.5
All Teeth Out	3	17	6	24	0	0	0	0	9	10.6
Have Pyorrhea	10	59	3	32	2	29	0	0	20	23.5
Total	23	135*	25	100	5	72	13	36	66	77.6

\*Six of the fathers who had pyorrhea also had caries.

This rooming-house group is in a favorable position when compared with other studies regarding the amount of carious teeth. Sloman<sup>1</sup> found that 8 out of 10 children in San Francisco, from 10 to 12 years of age, had carious teeth. In a survey including 4416 school children, Klein<sup>2</sup> found 59 per cent had one or more carious teeth. McRae<sup>3</sup>, in a study of Shelby County, Tennessee students, ascertained that of 3188 whites, 73.7 per cent had caries, and out of 1096 negroes, 41 per cent.

Davis<sup>4</sup> reports in a study of 12, 13, and 14 year old students in four communities that the per cent of students

1. Sloman. op.cit. p. 19.
2. Klein, Henry. United States Public Health Report.
3. McRae, L. J. Journal of the American Dental Association p. 1917.
4. Dental Fluorosis and Dental Caries. American Journal of Public Health.

with carious teeth ranged from 65 per cent to 96 per cent. He attributed the high per cent of carious teeth to a lack or shortage of fluorides in the culinary water supply.

The United States Public Health Service<sup>1</sup> in a study of 12,435 children found that when both temporary and permanent teeth are considered together about 90 per cent of the children had one tooth or more decayed, missing or filled.

In 1938, a careful examination was made of 1,870 students in Emery County;<sup>2</sup> 1,635 of the total, or 87 per cent, needed dental care. The examining dentist rated 18 per cent of the teeth of the examined group as being good, 77 per cent fair, and 5 per cent poor. This is a much poorer showing than the group reported in this study (table 7). The extremely poor condition of the teeth of Emery County students can be accounted for partly by the fact that no practicing dentist lived in the county from 1927 to 1937.

Pyorrhea is a gum disease. Gordon and Defour<sup>3</sup> say:

"Pyorrhea is essentially a disease that affects the gums, periodontal membrane and other supporting tissues surrounding the roots of the teeth. In more advanced stages, it involves not only the gums but also attacks periodontal membrane and the bone (alveolus) in which the teeth rest. The gums become flabby, and the teeth loosen in their sockets."

The extent of pyorrhea in the rooming-house area is about the same as in the Ogden FERA group in which 6 out of 10 persons were affected.

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1. Stoughton, A. L. and Meaker, V. T. Dental Decay and Corrections among School Children p. 2623.
  2. West, Martha Jane. Master's Thesis, on file B.Y.U. Library, p. 4.
  3. Gordon, Samuel M. and Defour, E. B. Pyorrhea Quackery.

Gafafer<sup>1</sup> found 60.6 per cent of 1,499 inmates of Ohio State Reformatory to have diseased gums.

The physician's opinion of the condition of the teeth of rooming-house occupants in Salt Lake City is given in table 7. The three catagories of good, fair, and poor are shown in this grouping.

Table 7. Condition of teeth of fathers, mothers, young people, and children, rated by a physician in rooming-house area, Salt Lake City, Utah, July, 1934.

Teeth Rating	Total No. Persons in Group	People 15 Children Total									
		Fathers		Mothers		and over 15		Children 0 to 14		Total Group	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Good	52	7	41	14	56	4	57	27	75	52	61
Fair	17	1	6	7	28	1	14	8	22	17	20
Poor	16	9	53	4	16	2	29	1	3	16	19
Total	85	17	100	25	100	7	100	36	100	85	100

Sixty-one per cent of the group examined were rated "good" as to condition of teeth. This amount was affected by the group with all teeth out, as they were rated good provided their gums were in a healthy condition.

Frangen,<sup>2</sup> in a carefully worked out study, relates the condition of the teeth to intelligence and income. "The higher the economic standing of a group, the more fillings there will be, also the more intelligent the group is, the more they will have had dental work."

1. Gafafer, W. M. and Messner, C. T. Public Health Service Report.

2. See above.

In comparison with other groups cited, in the rooming-house group in Salt Lake City, the number of caries was low, but the extent of pyorrhea was serious.

### Conditions of Throat

The hygiene of the throat during childhood is important for several reasons. In the first place, the condition of the respiratory passages determines in a large measure susceptibility to any infectious diseases. Terman<sup>1</sup> claims that it is now well established that diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough, infantile paralysis, influenza, ordinary colds, pneumonia, and tuberculosis, all gain entrance to the body in the majority of cases through the nose or throat passages.

Secretions of the nose and throat are capable of harboring for an extended period of time organisms causing the diseases listed above. Throat conditions of rooming-house inmates is shown in table 8.

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1. Terman, Lewis M. The Hygiene of the School Child. p. 197

Table 8. Throat condition of fathers, mothers, young people, and children, as determined by a physician, rooming-house area, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 1934.

Condition of Throat	Family Members											
	Fathers		Mothers		People 15 and over		Children 6 to 14		Children 0 to 5		Total Group	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Enlarged Tonsils	9	45	10	40	3	43	7	35	14	67	43	95
Infected Tonsils	8	40	6	24	2	29	6	30	6	28	28	33
Tonsils Contain- ing Pus	1	5	1	4	0	0	2	10	1	5	5	6
Have Pus Drainage From Sinus	2	10	0	0	1	14	2	10	0	0	5	6
Total	20	100	17	68	6	86	17	85	21	100	81	95

Note: Three fathers were included in two groups. Children (5 years and under) were included in two groups.

Table 8 shows an alarming condition of throats in this group. All of the fathers and children under 6 years have throat defects. Almost all of the group (95 per cent) have either enlarged tonsils, infected tonsils containing pus, or pus drainage from sinuses.

Brown<sup>1</sup> found in a higher income group of children in Utah that 55.9 per cent had infected tonsils. In contrast with this low proportion, in the rooming-house group among children under 15 years of age, 94.1 per cent had infected

1. Brown, Almeda P. Food habits of Rural School Children in Relation to their Physical Well Being. Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 246. 1934. p. 25.

tonsils. In a study of 317 children in rural Iowa, Baldwin<sup>1</sup> found 45 per cent with diseased tonsils. Terman<sup>2</sup> estimates that in the general population, about one-eighth of the school population are affected with bad tonsils.

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1. Baldwin, B. T., Fillmore, E. A., and Hadley, E. Farm Children. Appleton, New York. 1930.
  2. Terman, Lewis M. op.cit. p. 206.



### CHAPTER III

#### Use of Social Institutions

The extent of use of social institutions by a group is an index of the service of society to it. Obviously a social institution not used is of little or no direct value. Although indirectly such an unused social institution may influence the rest of the population for good, thereby making a better environment for the non-users. Benefit apart from use cannot be measured. It is in social participation in church, at the playgrounds, in the public libraries, etc., that social attitudes are formed.

A few heads of families had part time work. The remuneration was small, or they would have been cut off from the relief rolls. A great majority were totally unemployed, and had been from a period of one month to over thirteen years. One-half of the heads of families (49.5 per cent) had been out of work for three years or more, while about seven out of ten (72.0 per cent) of potential workers had been unemployed for two years or more.

The effect of unemployment on physical and mental ill health is hard to measure. Unused skills deteriorate at a more or less rapid rate, leaving the person with a sense of frustration or loss.

The National Health Survey reports: "That illness as an important reason for loss of job is commonly recognized. Each year, many workers are laid off as a result of industrial accidents and chronic disease. It is also true that unemployment may result in illness, but even if unemployment does not result in privation, the change in pace, mental and physical, induced by such a

state, as well as fears for the future may have serious pathological consequences."<sup>1</sup>

Relief status may not itself contribute to illness, but it is certain that the two are found together more frequently than in the population as a whole. The National Health Survey further finds that:

"The illness rate for workers in relief families was reported to be almost twice as great as for workers in non-relief families with less than \$1,000 annual income (the most nearly comparable class) and approximately two and one-half times as great as that for workers in families with annual incomes of \$2,000 or more."<sup>2</sup>

### Public Health Services

There is a changing attitude in the general public regarding the roll of the medical profession. Gradual acceptance of the idea that a doctor should be paid to keep people well, instead of restoring them when ill is gaining ground. In the past, doctors were paid much if the illness was great. Now large numbers of people pay doctors a yearly sum for regularized service regardless of the amount of illness.

Dr. Champion presents this viewpoint: "Any disruption or impairment of physical function which reduces the individual's capacity to enjoy, to the fullest, his work and his play, should be regarded as illness<sup>3</sup>..... The interrelations of illness and social problems are many and varied. Illness may bring about social maladjustment; social maladjustment may bring about illness."<sup>4</sup>

The uses which the people included in this study have made of the health clinics, visits to doctors, and dentists, are shown in table 9.

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1. The National Health Survey, 1935-36. p. 1.
  2. Ibid. p. 5.
  3. Champion, William M., M.D. Medical Information for Social Workers. p. 7.
  4. Ibid. p. 9.

Table 9. Physical examinations, health clinics attended and number of visits to dentists from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934, by members of sample families in rooming-house area, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Family Members	Total Number Persons	Taken Physical Examinations				Attended Health Clinic				Visited Dentist			
		None	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	None	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	None	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Father	83	62	74.7	21	25.3	81	97.6	2	2.4	75	90.3	8	9.7
Mother	117	100	85.5	17	14.5	108	92.3	9	7.7	101	86.3	16	13.7
Children													
18 years and over	24	16	66.7	8	33.3	24	100.0	0	0.0	14	58.3	10	41.7
12 to 17 years	51	22	43.1	29	56.9	45	88.3	6	11.7	37	72.5	14	27.5
6 to 11 years	38	17	44.7	21	55.3	37	97.3	1	2.7	25	65.8	13	34.2
1 to 5 years	51	43	84.3	8	15.7	50	98.0	1	2.0	50	98.0	1	2.0
Under 1 year	13	11	84.6	2	15.4	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100.0	0	0.0
Others	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
Total	382	275	72.0	107	28.0	362	94.7	20	5.3	320	83.8	62	16.2

It is noted that 72 per cent of the total group did not have a physical examination during the 12 months period; also that 94.07 per cent of the group did not attend a health clinic. Only 16.2 per cent made a visit to a dentist during that period. Of the 117 mothers, whose health is so vitally important to the well-being of the whole family, only 7.7 per cent attended a health clinic during the year. Only 1 out of 50 pre-school children made a visit to a dentist. Dr. Wilbur estimates for the total population that: "Probably not more than 20 per cent of the people go periodically to dentists for examination and repair; most of them go only for relief of pain."<sup>1</sup>

Time Magazine reports on a WPA survey of 2,660,000 people: "In relief families, 1 in every 20 family heads is disabled. Relief and low-income families are sick longer, as well as more often, than better financed families. They call doctors less often."<sup>2</sup>

The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection<sup>3</sup> found that 47 per cent of the children under six years of age have had a health examination. Only 15 per cent of the group studied had had a health examination during the previous year. The same White House Conference reports that 13 per cent of pre-school children had been taken to the dentist for dental health advice and attention. Only

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1. Wilbur, Ray Lyman, M.D. The First Three Year's Work of the County on the Cost of Medical Care and its Plans for the Future.
  2. Time magazine, January 31, 1938.
  3. The White House Conference on Child Health Protection Sec. I, p. 23.

two per cent of the group studied had visited a dentist during the previous year.<sup>1</sup>

Phillip Van Ingen<sup>2</sup> reports the following percentage of pre-school children who have had health examinations in Salt Lake City: Under 1 year, 84 per cent; 1 year, 57 per cent; 2 years, 56 per cent; 3 years, 55 per cent; 4 years, 48 per cent; 5 years, 58 per cent. These figures for Salt Lake City are a little small than comparable data for Boise, Idaho, and both are smaller than for the state of California.

In these three areas, health examinations are given to from 48 to 84 per cent of the total group; but only 15.6 per cent of the pre-school children in the group studied had received a physical examination during the year.

A survey of pre-school children listed approximately 146,000 pre-school children living in cities and 37,000 living in open country or in towns under 2,500 population. This survey finds: "that one half (51 per cent) of the pre-school children in the city surveyed, and 37 per cent of the rural pre-school children have had a health examination prior to their sixth birthday." Dr. Ingen also found that:

"health examinations among pre-school children are more common the higher the economic status of the family. In the highest economic group, about three-fourths of the pre-school children have had a health examination at some time in their lives, while in the lowest economic group, only two-fifths have had this service."<sup>3</sup>

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1. Ibid. p. 16.

2. Van Ingen, Phillip, M.D. Health Protection for the Pre-School Child. p. 123.

3. Ibid. pp. 15-16.

A comparison of the findings of Dr. Van Ingen, regarding dental health examinations, shows the rooming-house group to be at the same disadvantage. He found that 10 per cent of the three year old children in Salt Lake City has had a dental health examination, 28 per cent of the four year olds, and 36 per cent of the five year olds. Thirty per cent of the five year old children in Boise and 31 per cent of all of the five year olds in California had received a dental health examination. The rooming-house group, with only 2 per cent examined, is in a very unfavorable comparative position.

Dr. Ingen's conclusions are in harmony with the findings of this study. He says:

"Economic conditions very naturally effect this dental health service. In the highest of 5 economic groups in the survey, about one-fifth (22 per cent) of pre-school children have had dental health attention. The proportion declines as we come down the economic scale, until, among the poorest group, only 4 per cent have had such attention."<sup>1</sup>

The large number of defects found by the examining physician, reported in Chapter II, are due mainly to a lack of dental and medical attention. Other groups receive many more physical and dental examinations. Thus they take advantage of existing facilities to improve and maintain their health. The group studied was unable to use the facilities available because of economic disadvantage.

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1. Ibid. p. 17.

### Parks and Playgrounds

Parks and playgrounds offer an inexpensive, wholesome place of recreation. Here parents can take their children for restful afternoons away from hot, crowded apartments. The following table shows the use made of these facilities.

Table 10. Visits to parks and playgrounds by members of sample families, rooming-house area, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 30, 1933 to July 1, 1934.

Visits per Year	Persons Making Visits	
	Number	Per Cent
None	156	40.71
1-19	72	18.80
20-39	26	6.78
40-59	57	14.88
60-99	0	0
100-199	48	12.53
200-299	23	6.03
300-over	1	.26
Total	383	100.00

Two out of every five persons did not use parks or playgrounds at all during the year. About one out of seven used them on an average of once a week.

### Schools

The average intelligence quotient ratings of all children belonging to this study who had lived in the area a year or more was 98.87, which is a little under normal. The

ratings were made by the Salt Lake City Public Schools. This compares favorably with Lowe's<sup>1</sup> findings of an average I.Q. of 94.7 in nine children at the W.P.A. nursery school, but not with the average I.Q. of 122.4 in nine children at the college nursery school. Pinter<sup>2</sup> found an average I.Q. of 2030 elementary and high school students tested in a university town to be 106.6; the test included all students of all schools in the city.

The Salt Lake City Schools, at this time, classified their students into six letter grades. The students in the group studied classified as follows:

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
12	16	44	24	4	0

The school system also made a group classification of all students into three groups, numbering them group one, group two, and group three, with group one being the advanced class and group three the problem group. The students studied were grouped by the school officials as follows:

Group Classification		
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
15.0	17.5	67.5

1. Lowe, M. G. Study of Changes in I.Q. and certain Body Measurements of 18 Nursery School Children. M.S. Thesis U.S.A.C. 1941, p. 12.
2. Pinter, Rudolph. Intelligent Testing. pp.228-229.



Although the students in the families studied are near average in I.Q. ratings, two-thirds of these pupils are classed in the lowest group rating.

### Church

In communities settled by the Latter Day Saints, the church has played an important role in the lives of the people. Geddes<sup>1</sup> found religious organizations making the largest number of community offerings, and people devoting more hours (except to schools) to them than to the other fields of living combined.

The extent to which family members of the group under observation differ in their use of church offerings, according to their education, is shown in table 11.

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1. Geddes, Joseph A. Farm Versus Village Living in Utah. Bulletin 269, Utah Experiment Station, Logan, Utah. p. 9.

Table 11. Religious participation according to education by all people (18 years and over) in sample families from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934.

Education	Number of Persons	Amount of Money Contributed	Average Amount per Person	Average Meetings Attended
Less than 8 grades	75	\$123.75	\$1.65	13.59
Completed 8 grades	60	8.50	0.14	10.83
Some High School	59	53.50	0.91	16.68
Completed High School	19	30.00	1.58	23.84
Some College	12	20.00	1.67	37.25
Total	225	\$235.75		35.53
Average		1.04	1.04	15.79

Education apparently encourages religious participation, since those with some high school training and more attend more meetings than do those with eight completed grades and less. The amount of money contributed per person, however, is highest at the bottom of the educational ladder. The only group which has more people who attend no religious services than those who attend, is the group with less than eight grades of school. Of the 75 persons in this classification, 45 attended no religious meetings during the year. In all of the other groups, more persons were active than inactive.

Although these people were on relief, they reported contributions of \$235.75 to religious causes, or an average

of \$1.88 per family. As would be expected, this is low compared with higher income groups. Lambert<sup>1</sup> found, in a survey of 33 families, an average of \$33.00 per year per family for church and charity expenditures.

In one of the wards<sup>2</sup> in Cache Stake (Logan, Utah) in 1941, only 8.67 per cent of the total ward population attended no religious meetings. Contrast this with the rooming-house group which had more than four times (39.12 per cent) this proportion of non-participants (table 12).

Table 12. Total religious meetings attended from June 30, 1933 to July 1, 1934 by members over 6 years of age of sample families in rooming-house area.

Number of Meetings Attended	Persons Attending Meetings	
	Number	Per Cent of Group
None	124	39.12
1-19	77	24.29
20-39	31	9.78
40-59	46	14.51
60-79	15	4.73
80-99	13	4.10
100-199	11	3.47

In the group which averaged one meeting a week (40-59), only one person in seven (14.51 per cent) is found; while

1. Lambert, Charles J. Farm, Home, and Social Survey of Metropolis, Elko County, Nevada. M.S. Thesis, U.S.A.C. 1924.
2. Material from yearly report given in personal interview with ward bishop.

in the group which attended two or more religious meetings a week, there are only 3.47 per cent.

### Public Library

The number of books borrowed from the public library by the rooming-house group corresponds very closely with the number borrowed by Ogden<sup>1</sup> relief clients.

Table 13. Use of books in public library by members over 6 years old of sample families in rooming-house area Salt Lake City, Utah, July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934.

Number of Books Borrowed	Persons Using Books	
	Number	Per Cent of Group
None	220	69.40
1- 4	21	6.62
5- 9	7	2.20
10-14	12	3.78
15-19	5	1.57
20-24	11	3.47
25-29	2	0.63
30-34	8	2.52
35-39	0	0.00
40-Over	31	9.77

Table 13 indicates that seven out of every ten people in this group did not borrow any books from the public library during the twelve months under consideration. In the Ogden<sup>2</sup>

1. Lillywhite, L. P. Children of the Depression. p. 114.
2. Ibid. p. 114.

group, 69.2 per cent did not borrow books during 1934. The remaining three out of ten persons in the Salt Lake City group used the library consistently. One in ten used it a very great deal.

During the twelve months, 4124 books were borrowed by 97 persons belonging to the rooming-house group, which amounted to an average of 42.5 books each, or 3.5 books per person per month. The average for the whole group is less (.8906) than one book per person per month. This is slightly more (.8054) books per person than McCarrey<sup>1</sup> found for the total population of Richmond, Utah, during one month in 1939.

#### Use of Franchise

During the 1932 presidential election, only 67.48 per cent of those old enough to vote in the group studied, took advantage of their franchise rights. This is an unfavorable comparison with the voting for Utah as a whole. During the 1940 presidential election, 80.22<sup>2</sup> per cent of the Utah voters cast their ballots.

#### Home Conditions

A comparison of the adequacy of physical home conditions between the Salt Lake rooming-house group and several others is made in table 14. The rooming-house group is highest in the following items: stationary tub, indoor toilet, central hear, and bedroom space in the home. They are lowest in

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1. McCarrey, Rulon S. A Town Library in Action. p. 73.
  2. The World Almanac and Book of Facts. 1941. p. 815.

Table 14. A comparison of items pertaining to housing: 1. In the rooming-house area, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1934; 2. in Relief Groups of Ogden and Logan, Utah; and 3. in selected Utah Villages.

Location	Number of Houses	Central Heat	Electric Lights	Percentage of Homes Having		Hot and Cold Water	Electric Stove
				Screens on all Doors	Windows		
Relief Groups							
Salt Lake City, 1934	125	26.4	92.8	66.4	74.4	56.8	2.4
Ogden FEHA, 1935 <sup>1</sup>	169	9.1	93.6	44.9	56.0	62.9	4.1
Logan FEHA, 1934 <sup>1</sup>	185	4.9	98.4	55.6	42.2	38.7	2.7
Other Areas							
Delta <sup>1</sup>	340	11.7	70.9	79.7	48.8	32.9	14.4
Tremonton, 1931 <sup>1</sup>	275	15.3	95.3	95.3	94.5	54.2	27.6
Plain City, 1930 <sup>1</sup>	187	1.1	89.6	98.9	93.4	8.8	6.0

1. Geddes, Joseph A. Social Conditions in the Delta Area, Utah. pp. 44-45

Table 14. (Continued)

Location	Percentage of Homes Having						
	Stationary Tub	Indoor Toilet	Power Washer	Electric Iron	Electric Vacuum Cleaner	House Space Per Person	
						One Room	0.6 Bedroom
Relief Groups							
Salt Lake City, 1934	78.4	79.2	22.4	73.6	7.2	64.0	41.6
Ogden FERA, 1935 <sup>1</sup>	72.1	77.0	63.8	80.0	24.5	47.7	16.2
Logan FERA, 1934 <sup>1</sup>	31.6	39.5	63.2	84.5	8.6	41.3	14.7
Other Areas							
Delta <sup>1</sup>	31.5	31.2	66.5	63.5	25.9	55.6	24.1
Tremonton, 1931 <sup>1</sup>	56.7	55.6	78.3	88.4	32.4	57.8	
Plain City, 1930 <sup>1</sup>	7.7	4.9	78.5	84.1	36.3	69.5	38.5

1. Geddes, Joseph A. Social Conditions in the Delta Area, Utah. pp. 44-45

Table 15. Comparison of home conveniences of families with four members and under, and those with five members and over in selected relief families, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Size of Household	No. of Families	No. Owning Homes	Per Cent Owning Homes	No. Renting	Per Cent Renting	No. of Rooms	No. of Rooms per Person	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bedrooms per person	No. Having Flowers	Per Cent Having Flowers	No. Having Lawns	Per Cent Having Flowers	No. Having Running Water	Per Cent Having Running Water	No. Having Hot Water	Per Cent Having Hot Water
Four members and under	105	1	.0095	104	.9905	289	1.12	146	.57	13	.123	18	.171	97	.828	60	.571
Five members and over	20	2	.10	18	.90	89	.700	49	.385	7	.35	6	.30	19	.95	11	.55
Total	125	3		122		378		195		20		24		106		71	
Average			.024		.976		.986		.509		.16		.191		.845		.568



Table 15. (Continued)

Size of Household	No. Having Central Heat		No. Having Electric Lights		No. Having Stationary Tub		No. Having Indoor Toilet		No. Having Electric Washer		No. Having Vacuum Cleaners		No. Having Electric Stoves		No. Having Electric Iron		No. Having Screened Windows		No. Having Screened Doors	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Four members and under	29	.276	96	.914	82	.781	83	.79	17	.161	7	.066	2	.019	74	.204	78	.742	67	.638
Five members and over	4	.20	20	1.00	16	.80	16	.80	11	.55	2	.10	1	.05	13	.30	15	.75	16	.80
Total	33		116		98		99		28		9		3		92		93		83	
Average		.264		.928		.784		.792		.224		.072		.024		.736		.744		.664

power washers, vacuum cleaners and electrical stoves.

The high rating of the Salt Lake City rooming-house group in house space may be accounted for by the large number (24 out of 125) of families having only one member left in it. One person, living alone in one room, would meet the standards adopted for both number of rooms and adequate bedroom space. Although the rooming-house group is higher than the other relief groups in having screen doors, all three relief groups are considerably below the selected Utah villages in this respect.

At this time, when apartment owners advertise for "adults only" as renters, considerable conjecture is raised regarding the type of homes and apartments which large families can rent.

One notes that large families have better home conveniences in thirteen out of the eighteen items enumerated in table 14, than small families. The smaller families had more rooms per person, more central heating plants and more hot water systems than did the larger families. Less than one-fifth of the total families could enjoy lawns or flowers on their lots.

Although the dominant church in Utah has definitely advocated ownership of homes, this group has found that standard impossible to meet. Only 2.4 per cent owned their own homes. In a study of the same number of families representing the population as a whole in one of the rural towns in Utah, Geddes<sup>1</sup> found 85.6 per cent owning their homes.

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1. These families were selected at random, no attention being paid to relief status. Geddes, Joseph A. Social Conditions, Delta Area, Utah. p. 9.

All of the other groups in table 14 have almost three times as many power washers as the Salt Lake group. The larger families, as shown in table 15, are comparable with the other relief groups in this respect. Only one family in 6 (16.1 per cent) of the small families in the Salt Lake group have power washers.

### SUMMARY

1. Preliminary investigations of extreme radicalisms on FERA rolls indicated that the majority lived on the fringe directly west of the business district of Salt Lake City. This district was chosen for investigation. All FERA families in this district were included in the study.
2. One-half of the heads of families were out of work for three years or more. Seventy-two per cent had been unemployed for two years or more.
3. The 125 families in the study contained a total of 383 persons, or an average of 3.05 persons per family. These families are 25.6 per cent smaller than the average in the United States.
4. Twenty-eight per cent of the total group over 21 years of age were either divorced, separated, or widowed.
5. The group studied had a divorce rate of 6.25 per cent of all persons over 15 years of age, whereas 1.22 per cent of all persons in the United States over 15 are divorced. The relief group rate is thus more than 5 times as great as in the country as a whole.
6. Curvature of the spine was found in only one person in this group. Flat feet were more than twice as prevalent among the fathers as among drafted men in World War I. (35 per cent as against 15 per cent).

7. The physician who assisted with the study rated 53 per cent of the children as good, 42 per cent as fair, and 5 per cent as poor, on a nutritional basis. A comparative statement on other studied was impracticable.
8. More than three-fourths (77.6 per cent) of this group had some form of teeth defect. Collins found, in a survey of over 8,000 families in 18 different states, that those families with an annual income of over \$5,000 received nearly five times as much dental service as those families with an annual income under \$1,200.
9. All of the fathers and all of the children over 6 years of age had throat defects. Almost all of the group (95 per cent) had either enlarged tonsils, infected tonsils containing pus, or pus drainage from sinus.
10. Of the total group, 72 per cent did not have a physical examination during the 12 months period. Ninety-four per cent did not attend a health clinic during the year. Only 16 per cent made a visit to the dentist. Of the 117 mothers, 7.7 per cent attended a clinic during the 12 months. Only 1 out of 50 pre-school children made a visit to the dentist.
11. Physical examinations were infrequent. Only 15.6 per cent of the pre-school children in the group studied had undergone a physical examination during the year, while from 48 to 85 per cent of the average population in the same city and other comparable cities were receiving health examinations.

12. Four out of 10 persons did not use parks or playgrounds at all during the 12 months considered.
13. The students in the families studied were near average in I.Q. ratings (98.87), yet two-thirds of the pupils were classed by the school officials in the problem groups.
14. Many did not attend religious services. Thirty-nine per cent of the total group attended no religious meeting from June 30, 1933 to July 1, 1934.
15. The majority made no use of the city's libraries. During the year considered, 69 per cent of the members of the group over 6 years of age used no books in the public library.
16. Approximately two-thirds (67.5 per cent) of these entitled to vote in the group did not do so in 1932.
17. Home ownership is limited. Only 3 families out of 125 are home owners. The larger families have more home conveniences than the smaller families, the former having superiority in 13 out of 18 items enumerated.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Evidence in this inquiry points to the breaking down of family morale by the loss of employment. The unemployed head loses prestige with the family as a breadwinner. Dissatisfaction grows, and broken homes increase.
2. The present medical and dental system is not geared to give adequate service to groups such as this one. All of the fathers and all of the pre-school children had throat defects. Virtually all of the group (95 per cent) had either enlarged tonsils, infected tonsils containing pus, or pus drainage from sinuses.

If society permits neglect of such people as the Salt Lake City relief rooming-house group by failure to provide medical and dental aid on an adequate basis, society itself pays at least a part of the cost later; because without these services, people are unable to work, they increase the spread of disease, and they lose self sustaining attitudes. Society as a whole suffers when even its least important component parts are allowed to decay.

3. The high divorce rate in this group indicates undue family tension. Participation in community life, so necessary to healthy morale, declines to a low point under conditions imposed by unemployment. It is easy to understand that the desire to take part in community functions is lessened by improper diet, shabby clothes, etc., which go with drastically reduced income.

4. Library organization for the distribution of books and services is an important problem of the present day. Certainly no library reaches all the people who need it. Wage earners and unemployed, such as the group here studied, along with rural people, constitute poorly served groups. County libraries, operating library trucks are doing excellent service for rural people. Small branch libraries widely scattered in cities are reaching many who did not use central libraries before. There is no branch library in the area studied.
5. While experience teaches that adversity brings people closer to God, it is by no means proven that a multiplication of defects and disappointments nurtures faith. The poor attendance at church by the group as a whole, and the complete non-attendance of 2 out of 5 (39 per cent) suggests that the church might emphasize other ways of reaching those who will not or cannot come to it.
6. The school system, as now constituted, is handicapped in dealing with children of the unemployed, because of the need for specialized services such as the visiting teacher who is trained to act as a liaison worker between the family and the school. When two-thirds of a group of students (as was the case in this group) with an average I.Q. of 98.87 are placed in problem classes by the school, it becomes obvious that the emotional difficulties and conflicts that arise in homes of disadvantaged families most seriously affect the progress of school children.



The schools, like most of the rest of society's institutions, are not sufficiently organized to provide adequate services for families whose problems increase as their resources decline.

7. Beyond any question of doubt, this group which produced the state's most active radicals in the dark days of the early thirties was a group little served or benefited by society's organized agencies.

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